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GENET AND SACKVILLE WEST.

The West-Murphy correspondence, which will figure in history as the Sackville West incident at Washington, has induced a reference to the Citizen Genet incident as the only parallel. There is very little resemblance or ground of comparison between the two cases. Some ground of resemblance can be found in the fact that both undertook to meddle in American affairs, but the manner and extent of the meddling were very different.

Edward Charles Genet, known in history as Citizen Genet, came to the United States as a special ambassador of the French republic, in 1793. That was about the beginning of the revolutionary period in France, when the vision of the leaders was to humiliate England and revolutionize the world. Genet was twenty-seven years old, a rampant republican, a desperate intriguer, a fiery orator, and a regular filibuster. He came here for the express purpose of firing the heart of the American people and drawing the young republic into a close alliance with France and a war with England. He had large discretionary powers, plenty of money and the backing of the French government. He brought with him three hundred blank commissions for privateers, intending to send American vessels to prey on British ships. He arrived at Charleston in April, 1793, and came north by easy stages to Philadelphia and New York. For the next six months he kept the government of the United States in a perfect ferment of excitement, and came near sweeping the people off their feet and into war. Genet was bold and reckless, and earnestly bent on the accomplishment of his mission. Space would fail to relate in detail the history of his secret schemes and public movements. The existing treaties between France and the United States gave him a good starting point and he tried very hard to secure a construction of them that would drag the United States into war. In this he was met and thwarted by the cool and conservative conduct of Washington, but not without great difficulty. Genet also appealed to the people and succeeded in working up a strong party in favor of his schemes. At first he had the sympathy and encouragement of Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, and an avowed friend of "democratic clubs," in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of France. The first of these was formed in Philadelphia, soon after Genet's arrival, and the movement soon spread into other States. The Democratic Club of Charleston was on its own appointment, recognized by the Jacobin Club of Paris as an affiliated branch. These clubs became centers of mischief-making. Washington, in his message of Nov. 19, 1794, referred to them as "certain self-created societies," "combinations of men who, careless of consequences, and disregarding the unerring truth that those who rouse cannot always appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated, from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies and accusations of the whole government." These were the first Democratic clubs in our history. Although the government had warned and forbidden Genet to fit out privateers, he proceeded to equip and arm a privateer at Philadelphia called the "Little Democrat." Orders were sent to detain her, but she eluded the guards and sailed. Events followed in rapid succession, and the summer was one of great perplexity to the government and excitement among the people. Finally, to make a long story short, Genet's schemes were failed, he was beaten at every point, and upon the firm and urgent demand of the United States government he was recalled in January, 1794. By that time, however, the political situation had so changed in France that he was afraid to return, and he married and settled in New York, where he died in 1835. He always accused Jefferson of having played double with him, and of trying to carry water on both shoulders, pretending to favor and at the same time to oppose Genet's schemes. This, it is true, involved also the charge of duplicity on the part of Jefferson toward Washington's administration. There can be no doubt that if Jefferson, instead of

of his diplomatic blunder, there would be that much resemblance to the Genet case; but it is not likely that a mere expression of political sympathy with the party in power will be deemed sufficient to justify that action. Writing an electioneering letter is very different from trying to drag the country into war. Lord Sackville West meant well, and "the party in power" ought not to be hard on him.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WAGES.

The New York Post and other free-trade organs have been making capital out of an interview with an ex-employee of the British Hosiery Company, of Thornton, L. I. This man asserted that, though the wages paid by the firm were somewhat higher than those it had paid at its establishment in Nottingham, England, the general cost of living in this country is so much greater than the work people did but little better here than there, and many had gone back to Nottingham, preferring their condition there to that in Thornton. He further declared that the houses and other accommodations were poor on this side, and that in his opinion workmen did not benefit themselves by coming to the United States. These statements seemed so preposterous to the proprietors of a hosiery establishment in Cincinnati that they wrote a letter of inquiry to the Long Island company, and received a reply showing that the assertions which had been seized upon by the Post were made by a discharged employee, and were entirely false. The Thornton firm proves by quotations from its last week's pay-roll, and by their side places the rates of wages paid for the same grade of work in England, in many instances to the same work people. The differences the writer, who is the president of the company, ascribes entirely to the protective tariff, and declares himself glad to do anything in his power to save this country from the great evil of free trade, under which he suffered for so many years in England, and which is fast bringing ruin and distress to her people. He adds: "You are probably aware that it was the mistaken policy of free trade in England which drove us away from there. The figures are as follows:

According to ability, earned per week—

	Wages.	In America.	In England.
Our weavers.....	\$5.00 to \$8.00	\$2.50 to \$3.50	\$3.50 to \$5.00
Knitters of hosiery.....	12.00 to 20.00	6.00 to 10.00	10.00 to 15.00
Lads for legging and feet.....	5.00 to 7.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 5.00
Girls, turners of feet.....	5.00 to 7.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 5.00
Girls, seamstresses.....	5.00 to 8.00	2.00 to 3.00	3.00 to 5.00
Girls, menders.....	6.00 to 8.00	2.50 to 3.50	3.50 to 5.00
Men, over and under.....	10.00 to 12.00	5.00 to 6.00	6.00 to 8.00
Men, fitters.....	12.00 to 15.00	6.00 to 8.00	8.00 to 10.00
Men, fitters.....	12.00 to 15.00	6.00 to 8.00	8.00 to 10.00
Girls, boot-makers.....	5.00 to 8.00	2.50 to 3.50	3.50 to 5.00
Girls, packers.....	7.00 to 10.00	3.50 to 5.00	5.00 to 7.00

Average.....\$9.62 per week.....\$1.46.

Cost of Living. In America. In England.

Girls, board, etc.....\$2.50 to \$3.00 \$1.75 to \$2.50 | \$2.50 to \$3.00 |

Lads, board, etc.....3.00 to 3.50 2.25 to 2.50 | 3.00 to 3.50 |

Men, board, etc.....3.50 to 4.00 2.50 to 3.00 | 3.50 to 4.00 |

The employees live, the writer says, much better than they do in England, and concludes with the following convincing statement:

"We have been here nearly four years. In that time one of my men has saved enough to buy his home—paid \$1,000 cash for it. I have several others who are about to do the same. There are some who have saved as much as \$2,000 in that time. Several this year sent their wives to visit friends in Europe. Did you ever hear of such things being done from the savings of working people of free-trade England?"

This is strong testimony from an unexpected source in favor of a protective tariff, and should have weight even with pronounced free-traders, if such persons ever condescended to give heed to facts and the practical operations of the systems they discuss. They will have weight with the men who are considering the tariff question thoughtfully, and with the purpose of deciding upon their own best interests. The testimony of all practical men who have no ulterior aims to serve in the side of the American tariff system, and the great mass of intelligent citizens are already convinced of this.

PROHIBITORY STATE LAWS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has not decided, nor has it intimated by the remotest intimation, that any State may enact a prohibitory law. Those who assert that it has have either never seen the decisions of that court or they have willfully misstated them. No such question was before the court, no such question was discussed, and, of course, no such question was decided. The first case touching the question came before the court from Kansas, and that State has, as everyone knows, a strong prohibitory provision in its Constitution, and the first question was whether that provision was in conflict with any of the provisions of the federal Constitution. In the case referred to, *Mugler vs. Kansas*, 123 U. S. Reports, 623, the court said: "But in 1880 the people of Kansas adopted a more stringent policy. On the 21 day of November of that year they ratified an amendment to the State Constitution which declared that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be forever prohibited in that State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes." This shows conclusively that the case came from a State where the Constitution expressly conferred upon the Legislature the power to enact a prohibitory law, and was decided upon the provisions of that Constitution.

The second question presented to the court was, whether the statute enacted under the provision in the Constitution of Kansas and for the purpose of carrying it into effect violated the Constitution of the United States. These were the only questions in the case. It is, therefore, absurd to talk about any others having been decided.

If there were any doubt as to what points were decided in the prevailing opinion, it would be removed by what Mr. Justice Field said in his dissenting opinion, and that was this: "I agree to so much of the opinion as asserts that there is nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States affecting the validity of any act of Kansas prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors manufactured in the State."

In the case which came from Iowa [Bowman vs. Railroad, 125, United States Reports, 465], the doctrine of the first case was limited, and not extended, for it was held that a State could not prohibit common carriers from transporting intoxicating liquors. The decision was placed solely upon the ground that

the States could not legislate upon the subject of interstate-commerce.

It is, in fact, absurd to claim that either of these decisions touches the question of legislative power under State constitutions. This is so, because no question of that kind was involved, and because the federal court does not decide upon questions affected only by the constitutions of the States. Everybody who knows anything at all about the subject, knows that the federal courts follow the State courts upon all statutory and constitutional questions arising upon the State Constitution or statutes. It would be a departure from many decisions, and from a firmly-settled principle for the federal court to give a construction to a State Constitution; that is left exclusively to the State courts. The law of Indiana is, therefore, that long since declared by the State court. Whether the decisions of that court are right or wrong, they are the law of this State, and cannot be overthrown by the Supreme Court of the United States, because on such a question that court is powerless. It is hard to believe that any intelligent man can be honest in claiming that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided questions over which it has no authority, but which belong exclusively to the State tribunals.

THE SUPPRESSED VOTE.

The effect upon the entire country of the suppressed vote in the South is a matter that cannot be brought too strongly before the people. This was the burden of Anna Dickinson's speeches, and many other speakers in Indiana have touched upon the subject; but perhaps no more comprehensive showing has been made than in the address of Hon. N. K. Griggs, of Nebraska, as reported in Friday's Journal. The comparison of the population of the Southern States with Northern States, and the vote for Congressmen in the same, demonstrates without further proof that by some means the majority of the people in the former are deprived of representation in Congress. Southern white leaders may deny that it is terrorism, they may deny fraud, but in the face of the figures they cannot deny that the negro vote is suppressed. In Georgia, with a total population of 1,541,000, the whole vote cast for ten Congressmen is 27,420, an average vote per member of 2,742. In Nebraska, with its three congressional districts, there is an average vote per member of 45,499. The Atlanta Constitution, which professes to be the organ of the "new South," and to advocate a civilization and morality in advance of the old Bourbon system, avows plainly that Georgia negroes are not deprived of any political privilege; but its assertions go for naught before the statistics. The returns show incontrovertibly that many thousands of voters either do not vote, or that their votes are not counted, and the Constitution will have difficulty in explaining to the satisfaction of honest people why this is so. If the basis of population is what the vote indicates it to be, then Georgia is entitled to one or two Congressmen instead of ten. The discrepancy between the census, the congressional apportionments and the election returns is one for the next Republican Congress to investigate and regulate. The figures presented by Mr. Griggs should receive the consideration of every voter who has been under the impression that there was but one issue in the national campaign. The prosperity of the country demands that protection should be assured in a double sense.

INDIANA IS NOT A DEVOID OF RAILROADS.

Indiana is not altogether devoid of railroads, and Indianapolis is somewhat of a railroad center. Quite a number of persons are employed in this line of business. Some of them are Republicans. A few of these determined to have a little Harrison and Morton demonstration of their own, and last night was selected as the time. The result was one of the most enthusiastic and impressive demonstrations of the campaign. The Indianapolis railroad men turned out in force, and Terre Haute, Richmond and other towns sent large contingents. It was a fine parade, and the meeting which followed, at Tomlinson Hall, was full of enthusiasm and interest. We trust there is no impropriety in remarking that the last day of summer will have to be sought elsewhere than in calm repose upon the Republican railroad men of Indiana.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It would perhaps hardly be proper to speak of Dan Lamont as Mr. Cleveland's maid, but since his advent at the White House he has rendered a variety of services which had not been generally regarded as pertaining to the duties of a President's private secretary. He has, by his own admission, gone on frequent shopping tours for the young mistress of the mansion; he has acted as advance courier for the family went upon its travels; he has acted as escort for the ladies of the house when he was needed for that purpose. Apparently, too, as advertisements show, he has acted as a masseur for the President's wife as well as for the President, an acknowledgment which had not been generally regarded as pertaining to the duties of a President's private secretary. He has, by his own admission, gone on frequent shopping tours for the young mistress of the mansion; he has acted as advance courier for the family went upon its travels; he has acted as escort for the ladies of the house when he was needed for that purpose. Apparently, too, as advertisements show, he has acted as a masseur for the President's wife as well as for the President, an acknowledgment which had not been generally regarded as pertaining to the duties of a President's private secretary.

It is said that when Gen. Grant was in Japan the Japanese Premier, Prince Kuroki, desiring to compliment the General by telling him that he was a hero, said to him in English, "You are a hero, Sir." "Sir," he answered, "you are made to order."

Scot, the Italian fatter, who claims to possess an elastic which renders food unnecessary, has just finished his third day at Barcelona, Spain. He has not eaten a morsel during his foodless month, and retained his health and strength.

The Rev. Charles G. Ames, who has been selected by a committee of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, to succeed Dr. James Freeman Clarke in the pastorate, was for several years editor of the Christian Register, and is well known and much liked in Boston.

The London Academy speaks enthusiastically of the merits of James Whitcomb Riley's book of poems, "Old-Fashioned Hoses." It says, among other things, that "he can hardly be deemed the average of American poets; he is a verse is higher than the English."

Here is an instance of how lightly the white man value the life of a colored man in the South. Near Lexington, Ga., one evening last week, a negro was on guard over the contents of a cotton gin-house that had been burned during the day. He was standing near the road-way, when two men drove past in a buggy. They saw the colored man, and thinking to have

some fun, commenced firing their revolvers at him. One shot struck him in the side and inflicted a mortal wound. And yet the Democratic politicians of Georgia claim that the negro is now casting his ballot to keep in power a State government that has shot such little things as this go unnoticed.

The recent discovery of the existence of a subterranean stream of some sort running from the mountains of West Virginia through North and South Carolina has created a good deal of excitement among the people of that section. A few days ago, while two farmers were engaged in digging a well at Black Station, N. C., they struck a limestone formation that gave forth a hollow sound on being tapped with a crowbar. A hole was cut in the rock, into which the bar disappeared, and was immediately followed by a rush of air and a loud noise which continued for two days. The workmen were terrified, and refused to investigate any further, although, later, some venturesome persons tried to measure the depth of the opening, but were unsuccessful in finding a bottom. Some of the residents think it is connected with the underground stream heard in another part of the State, while others believe it to be the dome of a mammoth cave or cavern.

HENRY W. OLIVER, SR., the well known business man of Pittsburgh, who died last week, was a native of Tully, Conn., county Tyrone, Ireland, being born in 1807. Before coming to this country he took an active part in Irish politics, and was the first person in Great Britain to subscribe the weight of the boycott, under another name, because he did not support the Tory candidate in 1840. He came to this country in 1842, and had an unusually prosperous career as a merchant in the city of his adoption. He was a member of the board of viewers of Pittsburgh for eleven successive terms.

This eagle is a Republican bird. Recently Senator Evans erected a large log cabin on his property adjoining Fort Washington, and overlooking the Potomac. On top of it, he put a high pole, to which was attached an American flag; and it had not been up five minutes before a large bald eagle swooped down from the clouds and perched himself on the ball above the flag. His eagleship had not been seen in the vicinity before, but it evidently liked the place, as it has built a nest in the neighborhood, and uses the flagstaff daily as a point of observation.

A VERY LITTLE INVASION.

A VERY LITTLE INVASION was that of yesterday by the Republic club from Oxford Form College. There were nearly a hundred of them, pretty, lady-like girls, pupils at the college where Mrs. Harrison formerly attended, and they came to pay respects to her as a distinguished graduate of the institution, and the wife of the prospective President. The girls all had a bright, expectant look, mingled with high resolve and firm determination, as if they felt that they too might become the wives of future Presidents.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS of Washington have set apart the circle at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and Twenty-third street, in memory of General Sheridan. It will hereafter be known as Sheridan Circle, and is the intention of the Mayor to erect a statue of the General in the center of the circle, and the necessary arrangements can be made, Mrs. Sheridan having refused to allow the organization to put up a monument at Arlington.

A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

A REPORT to the President to settle affairs of home is still in process to Georgia. Last week W. L. McMillen and W. E. Brown, two prominent young business men of Waynesboro, lighted each other, and prepared to fight to the death with pistols. Seconds were appointed, the ground located, and the parties were about to open hostilities, when officers appeared upon the scene and put the belligerents under arrest.

THERE IS NO INSTANCE OF RECORD.

THERE IS NO INSTANCE OF RECORD of a town or city profiting by the election of one of its citizens to the presidency. Business will be no better, population no greater, and no more money will be poured into Indianapolis if Ben Harrison is elected President than it will be if he is defeated.—Scout.

As a great many people think differently.

As a great many people think differently, supporting the benefit of the doubt to Indianapolis instead of Buffalo.

CHIEF NACHEZ, of the Platte tribe of Indians.

CHIEF NACHEZ, of the Platte tribe of Indians, was in Reno, Nev., a day or two since on a temporary mission. He claims that his people are going to the war against the Sioux, and that it is only a question of time before they will all die of drunkenness. He blames the white men for dealing out the poison, and has asked the citizens to take steps to prevent its sale to them.

WHAT PROMISES to be the greatest plumage.

WHAT PROMISES to be the greatest plumage of the country has been discovered near North Adams, Mass. Samples sent to New York are pronounced equal to the Siberian black lead used in pencils. The quality and quantity of the find is said to be only equalled by one mine in the world, which is located in Russia.

The Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

Please give a short description of the origin and former mode of celebrating "Hallowe'en." NORTH SALEM, Ind. G. R. D.

Hallowe'en occurs on Oct. 31, the night preceding All Saints' day.

It takes its origin from the conversion, in the apostolic age, of St. Patrick from a Pagan to a Christian, and is a day of worship, and its dedication to the Virgin and all the martyrs. It was first celebrated on May 1, but that date was subsequently changed by the church to Nov. 1. A great many medieval superstitions gathered about the day, and it has now nothing gathered about it, the observances of the evening preceding, seeming to be rather the relics of pagan times. Many of these observances are allied to those of the witch-festivals in the Hartz mountains, and observed in Germany on May 1.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

NEXT month will witness the completion of the ninth edition of "The Encyclopedia Britannica," which has been some ten years on the stocks.

WASHINGTON now has a women's bicycle club with over seventy members, and Mrs. Harriette Miles as president. Twenty-five of the young ladies are under twenty years of age.

"I WASHED Willie's pants under day, and dey shrunk so dat de white kin's head walk in me. Wotter how I gwan fix 'em." "Try washin' de child. Maybe he shrink too."—Harper's Young People.

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never speak as they pass by, as they have never been presented to each other. They looked at each other very shyly, however, and passed on their ways meekly.

MR. RUSKIN has at last officially permitted a photograph of himself to be issued. It was taken in his garden, with a background of ferns. The admirers may be also pleased to learn that two views of Bristol, taken from the lake at Coniston in the distance, and the other with the surrounding woodland, have been published.

AND now they say Tom Hood first planned the photograph; as witness, this, from his "Comic Annual," 1859: "In this century of invention, when a self-acting drawing-paper has been discovered, for copying visible objects, it is known that a future Niépce, or Daguerre, or Herschel, or Fox Talbot, may find out some sort of Boreswallish writing-paper, to repeat what ever it hears!"

GEORGE W. CHILDS never sits in a street car while there is a woman standing. No matter what her station in life, the moment a woman gets in he gets up. This often embarrasses one of Mr. Childs' acquaintances, who are not in the habit of giving up their seats to the state, they usually follow his example, so that there is rarely a woman left standing in a car in which Mr. Childs is seated.

THE New York theatres are becoming political, so great is the excitement in the metropolis. Dockstader's last week closed the performance with an amusing little skit that ridiculed the Democratic party. Mr. Blaine in one scene appears in armor and plumes before the White House and challenges Mr. Cleveland, who stands in the balcony, to come down and fight. After demurring, Mr. Cleveland finally accepts the challenge, and says: "I will send down a substitute at once."

WALKER BLAINE, in speaking of the troubles of young James G. Blaine, Jr., said: "These matters annoy us very much. People so naturally minor details, and make a trifling matter, and one of our great public interest, a very large one. I think the domestic relations of my brother have never been satisfactory, but a brother many stories have been circulated which are not true. When the matter gets into the courts, if it does, the truth will be made known. The whole thing brings much humiliation to us."

MRS. MARIA LOUISE GENET VAN RENSSALAER.

MRS. MARIA LOUISE GENET VAN RENSSALAER, widow of Charles Van Rensselaer, who died at Greenbush, N. Y., last week, at the age of eighty-eight, was the daughter of Edmund Clinton Genet, known in history as "Citizen Genet," ambassador to this country from the first President of the Congress. Her husband was Gen. Clinton, daughter of George Clinton, the statesman. Her husband was the son of Col. Van Rensselaer, who fought at Oriskany and Saratoga, and who brought the news of the latter battle to Albany.

THE CRUSADE WHICH MR. CLEVELAND BEGAN.

THE CRUSADE WHICH MR. CLEVELAND BEGAN against the battle has ended in smoke. The fact is that Mr. Cleveland has himself deserted the standard of the crusade, and has returned to his home, and has not returned to seek his fortune, and when next he is heard of will be a candidate for the position of delegate. He was elected to the House of Representatives, and it is said that he became so popular with the female voters there that he received their suffrages. These votes being now denied him, he is said to be in a state of dejection, and that of this Territory is reported to be much less promising.

THE THIRD PARTY ARRANGED.

NUMBER FOUR.

In the face of this record, and with these facts in mind, certain persons are seeking, avowedly in the interest of the holy cause, to accomplish, in November, 1888, what they aimed to bring about in 1884—namely, the defeat of the Republican party. They shut their eyes to history, or to violence to its plain teachings; they ignore or misrepresent the facts, and declare persons do not utter their shibboleth and vote their ticket to either hypocrites, or criminals, or cowards, or incompetents. He is a logical mind, and has a strong and striking way of presenting his views.

The testimonial by the British authors to Mrs. Hodgson Burnett.

The testimonial by the British authors to Mrs. Hodgson Burnett was quietly presented to her shortly before she sailed for America, though Seaborn's tragic death at New York modified the precise form and publicity of the presentation. The testimonial was a beautiful bracelet, inscribed on one side of the metal with the names of the authors, and on the other with the words "To Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, 1888," and on the other was the word "Paenitentia." An address on vellum, beautifully engraved, expressed the thanks of the literary profession to Mrs. Burnett for the great services she had rendered to British authors by so strongly attracting the public attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the copyright law.

"LONG JOHN" WESTWORTHY was very proud.

"LONG JOHN" WESTWORTHY was very proud of referring to his ancestry, and carried it so far that it became a weakness with him. On the occasion of the death of his first son, Mr. Westworth had the great honor to be notified of Mrs. Seymour, the novelist, and poet, and coupled with the notice was a request that she give the occasion such notice as her fancy might dictate. She wrote a poem on the death of the little one, and it is in some of the school readers. It will be remembered by some when the first line is recalled:

"Scion of a noble race."

It did not appear in the books as having been written.

It did not appear in the books as having been written on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Westworth's child, but the poem was composed of the poem, which has been read by hundreds of school children in this country.

The tomb which was recently started in Jerusalem.

The tomb which was recently started in Jerusalem still appears to hold its own. Several handsome public buildings have been erected on the Mount Zion. The Rock of David, located on a neighboring hill is a striking building, although its cruciform shape is a source of grief to faithful Jews. A girls' school has been built in Jerusalem, and lately built by the Jews. Pilgrims are now in course of erection. Similar buildings for German, French and Italian pilgrims are already under way. The Mount of Olives the Russians have built an apse tower with the sole object of seeing the Mediterranean and Dead sea from the top; but their church in Gethsemane makes up in beauty for the ugliness of the tower. A company of German Protestants, calling themselves "The Friends of the Temple," has been in existence for many years, is now to take definite steps for the restoration of the ancient temple.

ALLEN G. THURMAN AND COLORED MEN.

The Ohio Statesman, the Thurman organ in the campaign of 1877, when Thurman was the candidate for Governor, contains his opening speech, made at Waverly, Aug. 5, 1877, in which he said:

"But this is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the proposition to make voters out of all the negroes of the South and non-voters out of a majority of white men. If that be done the negro voters will outnumber the white voters in nearly or quite every Southern State, and these voters may make voting a business of Vice-presidents for half a century to come. If the radical plans of suffrage be carried out, the negroes of the South will hold the balance of power, and, destroying the present so-called Republican government, will bring into existence a yet more radical government—a white man's disfranchising, property confiscation